THE HISTORY OF MALARIA'S STUDYING

Smiyanov V.A., Pavlicheva S.V., Smiyanova O.I., Zakorko I.S., 4th-year student
Sumy State University, department of social medicine

It is considered, thatthe birthplace of Malariais West Africa(P. falciparum)and Central Africa(P. vivax).The first chroniclesevidence ofthe fever,caused bymalaria, has been found in China, it was datednear2700BC. In1880a Frencharmy doctorCharles Louis Alphonse Laveran (1845 - 1922), who worked in Algeria, suggested that malariawas caused byprotozoa.For thisand other discoverieshe was awarded the Nobel Prizein Physiology and Medicinein 1907. The name ofthe genusPlasmodiumparasitewas proposed in1895by ItalianscientistsEttore MarchiafavaandAngelo Celli. In 1894,parasitologistPatrick Mansonfirstly suggestedthatmalaria could be transmitted to humansby mosquitoes.The EnglishmanRonaldRoss(1857 - 1932), who worked in India, in1898identifiedthe parasitesfrom the salivaryglands ofthe mosquito.In1902he was awarded the NobelPrize in Medicine forthe description ofthe life cycle ofthe malariaparasite.GiovanniBattistaGrassi(1854 - 1925)in 1898managed to carry outexperimentalhumaninfection with malaria through mosquito bites.The first knownmedicine formalariawas theQinghaiplant(Artemisia annua L),which containsartemisinin, the first mention ofthat wasfoundinGeKong's workin 340BC.

With the opening ofthe New World, a new remedy,cinchona bark, appeared. It was used for centuries by Indiansas an antipyretic. The first description ofQuinine was given by a prominentSpanish historian-a naturalistBernabé Cobo (1580 - 1657), a Jesuit missionary. In 1632 he brought it firstlyto Europe.

ItalianCardinaldeLugoNuan(1583 - 1660)launched amajor campaignfor the application ofquinine, and in 1640it wasactivelyused inEurope.However,the active ingredientquininewas isolatedfrom the barkonly in1820by FrenchchemistsPierre Joseph Pelletier (1788-1842)andJoseph Caventou (1795 - 1877).

Although thelife cycle stagesof the parasite,passingin the man's bloodstream andin the mosquito's body,were describedin the lateXIX - earlyXX century, only inthe 80sin the last century it became known of the existence ofthe stationaryphase.The discoveryof this formof the parasitefinallyexplained,how peoplecuredof malaria, could againget sickafter the disappearance ofparasitecellsfrom the bloodstream.